restored his rule, and then proceeded to strengthen his control. The Dalai Lama was confirmed in his title of temporal ruler of Tibet, but the two *ambans*—or representatives of Peking—were to supervise his political acts and were given the preponderance in determining the succession.

Before many years, a fresh power, that of the Gurkhas, began to arise in the Himalayas, in Nepal on the southern borders of Tibet. The Gurkhas, bold in their new might, encroached on the frontier and in 1791 pillaged the seat of the Panch'an Lama. Ch'ien Lung thereupon sent an army, under a Manchu commander, which made the difficult march across the high Tibetan plateau, drove back the Gurkhas (1792), penetrated into Nepal, and forced it to recognize the suzerainty of Peking. It was a noteworthy military feat.

From his father Ch'ien Lung inherited a conflict with the non-Chinese peoples in the South and Southwest. Here, in Kwangsi, Hunan, Kweichow, Yiinnan, and Szechwan, numerous aborigines lived under their own chieftains and observed their own customs. At the instance of a vigorous viceroy? Yung Cheng had inaugurated a policy of extending more fully over them the imperial administrative system—possibly in part as a protection for the Chinese settlers who were pushing into the lands occupied by the tribes—and had met with serious resistance. The opposition continued during much of Ch'ien Lung's reign. Fighting was especially severe and prolonged in the western part of Szechwan, where the rugged nature of the country greatly assisted defense. The imperial forces were eventually successful, but not until

the reign was two-thirds over.

Given an aggressive administration in China, conflict with Burma was almost inevitable, for the boundary between the two states was somewhat indeterminate, and the regulation of the rude tribesmen on the frontier who were guilty of depredations on travellers and on their more civilized neighbors on both sides of the border might at any time become a source of friction. There was war between China and Burma from 1765 into December, 1769. The Burmese invaded Yiinnan, and two Chinese expeditions into Burma followed. Neither side was overwhelmingly victorious, and Ch?ien Lung had to be content with the recognition of his suzerainty—decidedly vague—by the court at Ava and the